

~ UIL REQUIRED FORMS ~

Required Forms for Student Participation. It shall be the responsibility of each school to keep on file the following required annual forms for each student who participates in any practice, scrimmage, or game. Forms to be filed can be downloaded from the UIL website (www.uiltexas.org/athletics/forms).

- **Pre-Participation Physical Examination Form.** Upon entering the first and third years of high school, a physical examination signed by a physician, a physician assistant licensed by a State Board of Physician Assistant Examiners, a registered nurse recognized as an advanced practice nurse by the Board of Nurse Examiners or a doctor of chiropractic is required. Standardized Pre-Participation Physical Examination Forms, available from the UIL office and authorized by the UIL Medical Advisory Committee, are required.
- **Medical History Form.** Each year prior to any practice or participation, a UIL Medical History Form signed by both a student and a parent or guardian is required. A Medical History Form shall accompany each physical examination and shall be signed by both a student and a parent or guardian.
- **Parent or Guardian Permit.** Annual participation permit signed by the student's parent or guardian.
- **Rules Acknowledgment.** Annual UIL Rules Acknowledgment Form signed by the student and the student's parent or guardian.
- **Parent/Student Anabolic Steroid Use and Random Steroid Testing Form.** The parent/guardian of each high school athlete, along with each high school athlete, must annually sign the UIL Illegal Steroid Use and Random Steroid Testing Parent and Student Notification/Agreement Form.
- **Concussion Acknowledgement Form.** Annual UIL Concussion Acknowledgment Form signed by the student and the student's parent or guardian.
- **Sudden Cardiac Arrest Awareness Form.** Annual UIL Sudden Cardiac Arrest Awareness Form signed by the student and the student's parent or guardian.

Required Forms for Varsity Participation. It shall be the responsibility of each school to keep on file the following required forms. Forms to be filed can be downloaded from the UIL website (www.uiltexas.org/athletics/forms).

- **Eligibility Form.** Schools must submit comprehensive eligibility forms for football, basketball, volleyball, softball, baseball, soccer, and water polo. For all other athletic activities, general alphabetical listing of eligible athletes is required. One copy shall be sent to the district executive committee chair, and one copy shall be filed in the school's office. Completed eligibility forms are to be signed by the superintendent or a designated administrator and the coach. These forms are to be submitted before a contestant is allowed to participate in a varsity contest. Failure to furnish correct and complete information may, upon request by the proper committee, constitute grounds for suspension.
- **Previous Athletic Participation Form (PAPF).** New students in grades 9-12 who represented their former school in a varsity or sub-varsity athletic contest or practice in grades 8-12 in any previous school year must have a Previous Athletic Participation Form completed prior to participation in a varsity contest at the new school.

Q: If a PAPF is completed and signed by the DEC chair, does this make a student-athlete eligible for varsity competition?

A: No. A student-athlete must also meet all other eligibility rules.

Q: If a student-athlete is continuously enrolled for one calendar year at a school, are they eligible for varsity competition?

A: No. The student-athlete must also have a completed and signed PAPF from the DEC chair and be in compliance with all other eligibility rules.

- **Late Forms.** If an eligibility form or a Previous Athletic Participation Form was not filed prior to competition, and it was an inadvertent error and the student is actually eligible under Subchapter M of the Constitution, the district executive committee is not required to demand forfeiture or to rule the student ineligible. They may assess the minimum penalty of private reprimand to the school.

- Foreign Exchange Students. Subject to the other eligibility rules of the Constitution and Contest Rules, foreign exchange students in approved CSIET foreign exchange programs are allowed to apply for exceptions to the residence rule through the UIL waiver process. A waiver could be granted in certain activities if they have not received advanced training or have not had extensive experience in the activity of their choice. **Foreign exchange students are not eligible for varsity athletic participation unless they are granted a Foreign Exchange Student Waiver.**
- Varsity Athletic Eligibility for Over-Age Student. Subject to the other eligibility rules of the UIL Constitution and Contest Rules, an individual is eligible to participate in a League varsity athletic contest as a representative of a participant school if that individual is less than 19 years old on September 1 preceding the contest; or has been granted eligibility based on a disability which delayed his or her education by at least one year, and the student is currently in special education and under the auspices of an ARD Committee or has been identified as a 504 student prior to the end of their second year in high school (effective for entering ninth graders in the current school year).

~ UIL PARENT RESIDENCE RULE ~

Excerpt from the UIL Constitution and Contest Rules

Section 442: RESIDENCE IN SCHOOL DISTRICT AND ATTENDANCE ZONE

This section applies to the first calendar year of attendance in grades 9-12. Parent(s) in the context of this rule means parents or adoptive parents who adopted the student prior to the student's first entry in the ninth grade.

- (a) PRESUMPTION OF RESIDENCE OF STUDENT, PARENT(S), SPOUSE. The residence of a single, divorced or widowed student is presumed to be that of the parents of the student. The residence of a married student is presumed to be that of his or her spouse.
- (b) GUARDIAN OF PERSON. If a student's parents are alive but a guardian of his or her person was appointed by appropriate authority and recorded in the county clerk's office more than one year ago, the residence of the student is presumed to be that of the guardian if the student has continuously resided with the guardian for a calendar year or more. If no legal guardianship has been taken out, three years' residence with and support of a contestant establishes guardianship within the meaning of this rule.
- (c) GUARDIAN. If a student's parents are dead and a guardian of his or her person has been appointed by appropriate authority, the residence of the student is presumed to be that of the guardian.
- (d) RELATIVE; SUPPORTER. If a student's parents are dead and a guardianship of his or her person has not been appointed, the residence of the student is presumed to be that of the grandparent, aunt, uncle, adult brother or sister or other person with whom the student is living and by whom the student is supported.
- (e) CUSTODIAL. The residence of a student assigned by appropriate authority to a foster home or a home licensed by the state as a child care boarding facility, or placed in a home by the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Texas Juvenile Justice Department or an equivalent state agency, is presumed to be at the home or facility to which the student has been placed. If a student's parent(s) move the student to a foster home in another school district, the student is not eligible, but may apply for a waiver. The residence of a student placed in a home or residential facility that is affiliated with a special purpose school district as outlined in Section 11.351 of the Texas Education Code is presumed to be at the special school district-affiliated home or residential facility where the student is placed.
- (f) DIVORCED PARENTS. The residence of a student whose parents are divorced is presumed to be that of either parent.
- (g) SEPARATED PARENTS.
 - (1) If a student's parents separate (and are not divorced), and if one parent remains in the attendance zone where the student has been attending school, the student's residence is presumed to be that of the parent who did not move.
 - (2) If a student transfers to a new school with a separated (but not divorced) parent, the student is ineligible for one calendar year, but may apply for a waiver.
 - (3) Parents who have been separated for at least the previous three consecutive years would be considered as 'divorced' for purposes of this rule.
- (h) MILITARY PARENT(S). A student whose parent is active military and receives a permanent change of station to a military base with a special purpose school district, or whose parent has been released into retirement by the Department of Defense for a reason other than a dishonorable discharge and the student enrolls in the special purpose school district on a military base at the student's first opportunity, is considered in compliance with this rule.
- (i) CRITERIA OF RESIDENCE. The intent of this section is to ensure that unless circumstances fit one of the exceptions above, any relocation of residence is a complete and permanent move for the family. The residence shall be the domicile which is a fixed, permanent and principal home for legal purposes. The residence is not bona fide under UIL rules unless it complies with all of the following criteria.
 - (1) Does the student's parent, guardian or other person whose residence determines the student's residence own a house or condominium or rent a house, apartment or other living quarters in the school district and attendance zone? *Parents or Guardians must provide documentation to verify the purchase, lease or rental of a home located in the new attendance zone. A lease agreement or rental agreement should be for a reasonable duration.*
 - (2) Does the student and the parent or guardian have their furniture and personal effects in the district and attendance zone? *There should be no personal effects or furniture belonging to the family in the previous residence.*
 - (3) Does the student and the parent or guardian receive their mail (other than office mail) in the district and attendance zone? *The family should have submitted a change of mailing address to the Post Office.*
 - (4) Are the parents or guardians registered to vote in the district and attendance zone? *If either of the parents was registered to vote at the previous address, they should have applied for a new voter registration card at the new address.*
 - (5) Do the parents or guardians regularly live in the district and attendance zone and intend to live there indefinitely? *The new residence should accommodate the entire family. The former house should be on the market at a reasonable market price or sold, or the lease or rental agreement terminated. All utilities and telephone service should be disconnected or no longer in the family's name. All licensed drivers in the household should*

- have complied with DPS regulations for changing their address.*
- (6) Are the parents or guardians required to live in the district and attendance zone for the first calendar year? *If the parents or guardians of a contestant move from the district or school zone before the student has been in attendance for one year, the student loses athletic eligibility in the school district from which the parents move, and remains ineligible there for varsity athletics until a year is up.*

~ CHANGING SCHOOLS FOR ATHLETIC PURPOSES ~

Excerpt from the UIL Constitution and Contest Rules

- (a) **DETERMINATION BY DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.** The District Executive Committee is to determine whether or not a student changed schools for athletic purposes, when considering each student who changed schools and has completed the eighth grade, whether or not the student has represented a school in grades nine through twelve.
- (b) **COMMON INDICATORS.** District Executive Committees should look closely to determine if a student is changing schools for any athletic purpose. Some common indicators committees should include in their considerations include, but are not limited to: checking to see if a student was recruited; ascertaining whether a student was in good standing in the previous school, either academically or in a sports program; determining if a student was unhappy with a coach in the previous school; determining if a student played on a non-school team and is transferring to the school where members of the non-school team attend; determining if a student played on a non-school team and is transferring to the school where the non-school team coach or a relative of the non-school team coach, is the school coach; and determining if a student received individual or team instruction from a school coach and is transferring to the school of that coach.
- (c) **INELIGIBLE.** A student who changes schools for athletic purposes is not eligible to compete in varsity UIL athletic contest(s) at the school to which he or she moves for at least one calendar year, even if both parents move to the new school district attendance zone. See (e) below.
- (1) Exception:
- (A) One time only, intra-district transfer students are eligible for one varsity athletic activity that was not offered at their previous school. The student must wait one calendar year before gaining eligibility for any other varsity athletic contest. If a student who has been granted participation under this section returns to the school in the attendance zone where the parents reside, a Previous Athletic Participation Form shall be furnished to the District Executive Committee, who will rule on the student's eligibility at that school.
- (d) **LENGTH OF INELIGIBILITY.** The District Executive Committee for the district into which the student moves shall determine when or if a student who moves for athletic purposes becomes eligible. See (c) above and (f) (3) below.
- (e) **PREVIOUS ATHLETIC PARTICIPATION FORM (PAPF).** An individual is presumed to have changed schools for athletic purposes if he or she participated with his or her former school in any UIL athletic contest or practice in grades eight through twelve during any previous school year until:
- (1) the student's parents change their residence to the new school or attendance zone; (See Section 442(g) for a student who changes residence with a separated parent);
 - (2) the superintendent (or designated administrator) and principal and/or coach of the previous school sign a PAPF stating that the student was not recruited to the new school and did not change schools or attendance zones for athletic purposes;
 - (3) the superintendent (or designated administrator) of the new school signs a PAPF stating that the student was not recruited and is not changing schools for athletic purposes;
 - (4) the District Executive Committee approves the completed PAPF.
- NOTE: The District Executive Committee is not bound to determining only the status of students who participated at another school the previous or current year, as it relates to changing schools for athletic purposes.
- (f) **ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION BY DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**
- (1) If the District Executive Committee where the student attends school finds that the student did not change schools for athletic purposes and meets all the criteria listed in Section 442, it shall declare the student eligible if he/she meets all other eligibility requirements.
 - (2) If the District Executive Committee where the student now attends school finds that the student did not change schools for athletic purposes, it may declare that student eligible even though the school district from which he or she moved refused to sign the PAPF. (Extreme caution should be used in granting eligibility under this condition)
 - (3) If the District Executive Committee where the student now lives finds at any time that the

change was made for athletic purposes, it shall declare that student ineligible to participate in athletic contests for one year. This may include a student who did not compete at the previous school. If the committee decides that the period of ineligibility should be longer than one year, the committee shall transfer the case to the State Executive Committee. Subject to Section 403(f) and 463 (2)(A), a student who has established varsity eligibility under this section at a member school but who subsequently enrolls in another member school and is found to have changed schools for athletic purposes remains eligible at the school, where eligibility was first established.

- (4) When officials from both the sending and receiving schools agree that a student changed schools for athletic purposes, the State Executive Committee will not hear or grant an appeal.
- (g) **MINIMUM PENALTY.** If a Previous Athletic Participation Form was not filed prior to competition and it was an inadvertent error and the student is actually eligible under Subchapter M of the Constitution, the District Executive Committee is not required to demand forfeiture or to rule the student ineligible. The committee may assess the minimum penalty of reprimand.
- (h) **NO PREVIOUS ATHLETIC PARTICIPATION FORM REQUIRED.** The Previous Athletic Participation Forms are not required if the student did not practice or participate with his or her former school in grades eight through twelve or if the student was required to change schools because the school district or attendance zone lines were changed by the school board or other appropriate authority.

PAPF - https://www.uiltexas.org/files/athletics/PAPF_and_Elig_Quest2021.pdf

NOTE: (d) and (f) above speak to the applicability of the Previous Athletic Participation Form as it relates to students who have or have not represented another school in grades nine through twelve in either varsity or sub varsity competition. Section 403 (c) prohibits students from changing schools for athletic purpose.

~ REGULATIONS FOR NON-SCHOOL PARTICIPATION/SCHOOL CAMPS ~

I. The Constitution and Contest Rules state:

Section 1209

- (a) REQUIRED PARTICIPATION PROHIBITED. Students shall not be required to play on a non-school team in any sport as a prerequisite to playing on a school team.
- (b) OFF-SEASON SCHOOL FACILITY USE. See Section 1206.
- (c) CAMPS.
 - (1) Camps After The Last Day Of The School Year: baseball, basketball, football, soccer, softball and volleyball where school personnel work with their own students. After the last day of the school year in May, June, July and prior to the second Monday in August, on non-school days, all students other than students who will be in their second, third or fourth year of high school may attend two camps in each team sport, held within the boundaries of their school district, in which instruction is given in that team sport, and in which a 7th-12th grade coach from their school district attendance zone works with them.
 - (2) Camps During The School Year: A member school district is allowed to sponsor camps during the school year, outside the school day, for students in grades six and below. No student is allowed to participate in more than two school sponsored camps per sport/activity during the school year.
 - (3) Camps Described Above Shall Be Conducted Under The Following Conditions:
 - (A) Number of Days. Attendance at each type of sports camp is limited to no more than six consecutive days.
 - (B) Prohibited Activities. Students shall not attend football camps where contact activities are permitted.
 - (C) Fees. The superintendent or a designee shall approve the schedule of fees prior to the announcement or release of any information about the camp. The Texas Education Code requires school districts to adopt procedures for waiving fees charged for participation if a student is unable to pay the fee, and the procedures should be made known to the public. Fees for all other students shall be paid by the students and/or their parents.
 - (D) School Equipment. Schools may furnish, in accordance with local school district policies, school-owned equipment, with the following restrictions.
 - (i) Schools may not furnish any individual baseball, basketball, football, soccer, softball or volleyball player equipment, including uniforms, shoes, caps, gloves, etc., but may furnish balls and court equipment including nets, standards, goals, etc., for volleyball, basketball and soccer camps.
 - (ii) For football camps, schools may furnish hand dummies, stand-up dummies, passing and kicking machines and footballs. Use of any other football equipment, including contact equipment, is prohibited.
 - (iii) For baseball and softball camps, schools may furnish balls, bats, bases, pitching and batting machines, batting helmets and catcher protective equipment. Use of any other baseball and/or softball equipment is prohibited.
- (d) BONA FIDE SUMMER CAMPS. The provisions of the summer camp rules do not apply to bona fide summer camps giving an overall activity program to the participants.
- (e) CHANGE OF RESIDENCE FROM OUT OF STATE. The provisions of the summer camp rules do not apply in the case of a person who attends an athletic training camp which is allowed under the rules of the state in which the student then lives, and then makes a bona fide change of residence to Texas, provided that there has been no deliberate attempt to circumvent the rule.
- (f) OFF-SEASON PARTICIPATION IN NON-SCHOOL TEAM SPORTS.
 - (1) School coaches shall not coach 7-12 grade students from their own attendance zone on a non-school team or in a non-school camp or clinic, with the exception of their own adopted or birth children.
 - (2) School equipment shall not be used for non-school teams/leagues.
- (g) COACHING RESTRICTIONS. For non-school competition school coaches shall not schedule matched games for students in grades 7-12 from their attendance zone. School coaches may assist in organizing, selecting players and coaches, and may supervise school facilities for non-school league play. School coaches shall not coach or instruct 7-12 grade students from their school district attendance zone in the team sports of baseball, basketball, football, soccer, softball or volleyball. School coaches shall not supervise facilities for non-school activities on school time. See Section 1201.

II. Team Sports

Football, Volleyball, Basketball, Soccer, Baseball, Softball

In accordance to Section 1201, 1206 and 1209 regarding non-school competition (leagues, camps, clinics, clubs, tournaments, 7 on 7, lineman challenges) coaches:

The C&CR prohibits the following:

- 1) Shall not instruct any student in 7th – 12th grade from his/her own attendance zone unless the student is his/her own biological or adopted child.
- 2) Shall not schedule matched games. A matched game is a contest between TWO teams that is not a part of a league schedule or tournament.
- 3) Shall not transport students in a school vehicle or with school resources.
- 4) Shall not use school athletic equipment, school uniforms and school health/ first aid supplies.
- 5) Shall not use school or booster funds for any expenses associated with the activity.
- 6) Shall abstain from any practice which would bring financial gain to the coach by using a student's participation in a camp, clinic, league, or other non-school athletic event, such as a rebate for each player sent to a particular camp or from each player using a particular product (Section 1201 [b, 9]).
- 7) Shall abstain from any practice that makes a student feel pressured to participate in non-school activities (Section 1201 [b, 10]).
- 8) Should not participate with their athletes in the athlete's sport (Section 1206 [i]).

In accordance to Section 1209 regarding non-school competition (leagues, camps, clinics, clubs, tournaments, 7 on 7) coaches or a group of coaches:

The C&CR allows the following:

- 1) Can supervise facilities.
- 2) Can assist with organization to include, but not limited to: assignment of officials, helping to secure facilities, development of schedules, scheduling of facilities, assisting with registration process, helping to secure equipment.
- 3) Can assist with the selection of coaches.
- 4) Can assist with the selection of players.
- 5) Can distribute information regarding the details of the non-school event for informational purposes. Distribution of such materials should be in accordance to the policies and procedures of the local school district.
- 6) Can collect registration fees for coordination purposes only. No checks may be made payable to the school and no funds shall be deposited in any school account.

III. Individual Sports:

Cross Country, Golf, Swimming, Tennis, Track and Field and Wrestling (Guidelines are also applicable to team sports)

A. During the school year

- 1) Coaches of individual sports are allowed to work with student athletes from their attendance zone in non-school practice during the school year with limitations. Coaches should be aware that any time spent working with a student-athlete from their attendance zone in grades 7-12, whether in school or non-school practice, will count as part of the eight hours of practice allowed outside of the school day during the school week under state law.
- 2) Coaches should abstain from any practice which would bring financial gain to the coach by using a student's participation in a camp, clinic, league, or other non-school athletic event, such as a rebate for each player sent to a particular camp or from each player using a particular product (Section 1201 [b,9]).
- 3) Coaches shall not charge a fee for private instruction to student=athletes during he school year. The restriction on charging fees for private instruction applies only to those students who are in grades 9-12, from the coach's attendance zone and participating in the sport for which the coach is responsible (Section 1201 [b,9]).
- 4) Coaches should abstain from any practice that makes a student feel pressured to participate in non-school activities (Section 1201 [b,10]).

B. Outside the School Year

- 1) Outside of the school year, the restrictions are somewhat reduced. Coaches are allowed to coach student-athletes from their own attendance zone.
- 2) The use of school funds, school equipment, school uniforms or school transportation is prohibited. Exception: School administrators may authorize the use of facilities, including scoreboards, implements, cross bars, poles, discus, shot puts, nets, etc. for school programs which are open to all students.
- 3) School coaches can work with students from his/her own attendance zone in summer recreational programs (i.e. They coach in meets and tournaments with permission from superintendent or

- superintendent’s designee).
- 4) Coaches should abstain from any practice which would bring financial gain to the coach by using a student’s participation in a camp, clinic, league, or other non-school athletic event, such as a rebate for each player sent to a particular camp or from each player using a particular product (Section 1201 [b, 9]).
 - 5) Coaches should abstain from any practice that makes a student feel pressured to participate in non-school activities.

When determining how to count times spent as "practice activities" please consult the following chart:

What Counts	What Doesn't Count
Actual on field/court practice	Meetings
Sport specific skill instruction	Weight Training*
Mandatory conditioning	Film Study
Rest breaks	Injury treatment
Water breaks	Voluntary conditioning*

*Does not count towards practice time, but cannot be done during the two hour rest/recovery time.

In reference to the minimum TWO hour rest/recovery time between the end of one practice and the beginning of the next practice (on days when more than one practice is scheduled), there can be no practice activities at all during this time. This time is exclusively for students to rest/recover for the following practice session, whether that session is an actual on field/court practice or a mandatory conditioning period.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q: May a school coach determine on which non-school team students from their attendance zone may participate?

A: No. School coaches may recommend but not require or demand student-athletes to participate on any particular non-school team.

Q: Can a school coach serve as a facility supervisor for non-school activities?

A: Yes, provided they are there to monitor and open and close the facility.

Q: Can a school coach officiate for non-school activities?

A: Yes, however it is recommended they not officiate students in grades 7-12 from their own attendance zone.

Q: Can school sponsored camps be held for students sixth grade and below from a school's own attendance zone during the school year?

A: Yes. According to Section 1209, A member school district is allowed to sponsor camps during the school year, outside the school day, for students in grades six and below. No student is allowed to participate in more than two school sponsored camps per sport/ activity during the school year.

Q: Can student-athletes in grades 9th-12th serve as camp coaches or instructors for school sponsored camps or leagues?

A: No. As their school coaches will be providing instruction, students can't receive direct instruction from their school coach.

Q: Can student-athletes in grades 9th-12th serve as volunteers for non-school sponsored camps or leagues?

A: Yes, as long as their school coaches are not involved. Students can't receive direct instruction from their school coach.

Q: Can a school coach instruct a student-athlete in his/her sport in a non-school activity if that student has no remaining eligibility in that particular sport?

A: No. According to Section 1209 (g), school coaches shall not coach or instruct any 7-12 grade students from their school attendance zone in team sports of baseball, football, soccer, softball or volleyball.

Q: Are athletes permitted to play in non-school all-star contests?

A: Yes. Student athletes who are selected for all-star teams based on participation in non-school competition may be provided lodging, meals, transportation, game jerseys, shoes, etc. in conjunction with these events. Student-athletes are responsible for protecting their own amateur status. Student athletes in grades 9-12 are prohibited from accepting anything other than symbolic awards (medals, ribbons, trophies, plaques) for winning or placing in non-school activities.

Q: May students who have completed their high school eligibility in a particular sport compete in other all-star contests such as TABC, TGCA, and THSCA?

A: Yes. Students who are selected for all-star may have items such as lodging, meals, transportation, game jerseys, and shoes provided for all-star team participation. Students who have completed eligibility in the involved sport, with school superintendent approval, may also use school individual player protective equipment in any all-star game.

Q: Can an athlete receive a scholarship or collect donations for participation in a non-school activity?

A: Yes, provided these funds are not from school funds or booster club funds.

Q: Can schools or school booster clubs contribute to any of the athlete's expenses or equipment associated with a non-school activity?

A: Schools and school boosters are prohibited from providing transportation, equipment, or funds for any non-school activities.

Q: May schools or school booster clubs sponsor non-school all-star contests?

A: Schools and school booster clubs are prohibited from sponsoring any non-school all-star contests.

Q: Can a local business contribute to a student-athlete's expense for a non-school activity?

A: Yes, a local business can provide money to cover expenses for a non-school activity.

Q: Can coaches or school employees contribute to a student's non-school fundraiser?

A: Yes, provided the contributions are from their own personal funds and not from booster funds, activity accounts, school soft drink accounts or any other accounts associated with the school.

Q: Can an equipment company give athletic equipment or apparel to members of a school team?

A: No, but a school may accept donations of money or equipment, and the equipment may in turn be used by student-athletes. These items should be presented with the principal's knowledge (or athletic director's knowledge in multiple-high school districts). All equipment becomes school property to be used accordingly.

Q: Can student-athletes be provided with equipment by non-school organizations? (For example, equipment companies that provided tennis rackets or apparel to athletes who are ranked in a sport.)

A: Yes, if receipt of these items is based on rankings and not specifically on winning or placing in a competition. It would be a violation for an athlete to accept merchandise for winning or placing in a specific tournament or competition.

Q: What type of awards may a student in grades 9-12 receive for participation in school related activities?

A: Symbolic awards student athletes may accept include medals, trophies, plaques, certificates, etc. Student athletes may not accept T-shirts, gift certificates, equipment or other valuable consideration for participation in school sponsored athletic events. (Refer to Section 480)

Q: When may students take private instruction?

A: A student may take a private lesson anytime except during the school day, including the athletic period or during school practice sessions. Schools shall not pay for these private lessons.

Q: Can student-athletes raise funds for non-school activities?

A: Yes, provided the fundraising activities are not related to the school and the student-athletes do all of the fundraising on their own or with the assistance of their parents.

~ BOOSTER CLUB GUIDELINES ~

Role of Competition

Participation teaches that it is a privilege and an honor to represent one's school. Students learn to win without boasting and to lose without bitterness.

Self-motivation and intellectual curiosity are essential to the best academic participants. Artistic commitment and a desire to excel are traits found in music participants. Physical training and good health habits are essential to the best athletes. Interscholastic competition is a fine way to encourage youngsters to enrich their education and expand their horizons.

Leadership and citizenship experiences through interschool activities help prepare students for a useful and wholesome life. Plus, competition is fun!

Superintendent Responsible for UIL Activities

Member schools make UIL rules and determine policies regarding penalties to schools, school district personnel and student participants. The superintendent is solely responsible for the entire UIL program. All school activities, organizations (including the booster club), events and personnel are under the jurisdiction of the superintendent. Booster clubs must recognize this authority and work within a framework prescribed by the school administration.

Role of Booster Clubs

Neighborhood patrons form booster clubs to help enrich the school's participation in extracurricular activities. The fundraising role of booster clubs is particularly crucial in today's economic climate. Positive and direct communication can prevent most problems. Keep the superintendent informed of all activities.

- Have a chain of command for communication with the administration.
- Clear all activities through your administration.
- The superintendent or a designee who does not coach or direct a UIL contest but has approval authority over booster clubs should be invited to all meetings. All meetings should be open to the public.
- Booster clubs should apprise school administrators of all club activities. Make sure your local administration has a copy of all booster club publications. Invite administrators to all booster club meetings. Have an officer meet with the school administration regularly.
- School administration should apprise booster clubs of all school activities.
- Booster clubs do not have authority to direct the duties of a school district employee. The scheduling of contests, rules for participation, methods of earning letters and all other criteria dealing with inter-school programs are under the jurisdiction of the local school administration.
- Minutes should be taken at each meeting and kept on file at the school.
- Periodic financial statements itemizing all receipts and expenditures should be made to the general club membership and kept on file at the school.

Additional information regarding Booster Club guidelines can be found on our website:

https://www.uiltexas.org/files/policy/booster_club_guidelines.pdf

~ HEALTH & SAFETY RESOURCES ~

The UIL values the health and safety of all student-athletes. We've provided access to important health and safety information for students, parents and coaches.

These links provide information about a wide range of health and safety issues. Opinions, perspectives, and conclusions expressed in any external websites are copyrighted by the relevant organizations and are not expressed UIL policy.

[A Parent's Guide to Concussions](#)

[Avoiding Hyponatremia](#)

[Cheerleader Safety FAQ](#)

[Cold Weather Illness](#)

[Emergency Medical Procedures](#)

[Heat Stress and Athletic Participation](#)

[Information on Staphylococcal Infections for Athletes](#)

[Information on Staphylococcal Infections for Athletic Departments](#)

[Lightning Safety](#)

[NFHS Recommendations for Hydration](#)

[Reducing Head and Neck Injuries in Football](#)